



ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

THE SUBJECT OF DISUNION.—It is very evident that a movement is already making to "precipitate" the country into all the horrors and evils of Disunion, in view of the anticipated election of Lincoln, as President of the United States. It is our duty, first, to see what these movements are. Other matters for consideration and reflection will then follow.

Alabama, it is known, has passed a law, bearing directly on this subject, and to come into play this winter, if Lincoln should be elected—and it is believed that the members elect of the South Carolina Legislature, are in favor of secession at once.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of electing Presidential Electors, and, "if advisable, to take action for the safety and protection of the State."

The Governor of Arkansas, Elias N. Conway, has issued a proclamation to the militia of the State, directing them "to prepare for trouble and danger." In this document, which appears to have been written after the stereotyped forms used in 1844, Gov. Conway announces that "the peril of the South" comes not from the North, but from the machinations of Great Britain.

The Richmond Enquirer, in predicting a dissolution of the Union as inevitably consequent on the election of Mr. Lincoln, holds the following extraordinary language:

"Virginia can no more prevent the dissolution of this Union after Lincoln's election, than she can prevent that election. She will be powerless to prevent civil war, with all its attendant horrors. Any one of the Southern States can, and some of them will, involve the whole country, North as well as South, in the internecine strife of a bloody and devastating civil war. Virginia will, by a majority of her people, decide upon resistance, while a large minority may desire to postpone resistance for the 'over act' but, hitherto she is to the Southern States, she will be dragged into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of her people. We believe that a large majority of the people of Virginia, if the opportunity of a State Convention was allowed them, would vote for immediate resistance, and for a common destiny with the Southern States; and with this belief, we would advise the slave States not to hesitate to strike an early blow from fear that Virginia may hesitate in her duty to the South."

[We will add, that we do not believe that a majority of the people of Virginia are in favor of "disunion" or "resistance," at this time, or simply in anticipation of the untoward result of a Presidential election.]

The Charleston Courier, a moderate and conservative paper hitherto, declares that with Lincoln's election, "the Union is doomed." We mention this, to show the Northern people the feeling in South Carolina, ever amongst those who have heretofore resisted extreme measures—and how the feeling is running and extending. There is no doubt but that this is a real crisis in our affairs. Patriotic, union-loving, conservative men, should now, more than ever, earnestly labor to prevent measures which may "precipitate" us into untold evils. Now is the time for the exercise of wisdom and prudence.

Gen. Rives, of Petersburg, the "old War Horse of Democracy," made in Norfolk last week, according to all accounts, one of the most effective political speeches delivered in Virginia, during this whole canvass. The Norfolk Herald says—"Mr. Rives contended that the breaking up of the Democratic party was the work of the Southern fire eaters, as the readiest and most effective way of breaking up the Union; and John C. Breckinridge was nominated as a mere cat's paw to insure the election of a Black Republican nominee for the Presidency. The election of Breckinridge was never dreamed of, and the only result contemplated by his nomination was to insure the election of Lincoln. This he went on to prove and did prove to the satisfaction of every candid mind. In this connection he quoted largely from the speeches and letters of Wm. L. Yancey, and made out a chain of evidence to establish the damning fact, that Yancey and other of the fire eaters had pre-arranged the secession from the Charleston Convention purely to carry out their ulterior scheme of dissolving the Union. Mr. Rives discussed the policy of his argument with the ability of one who had made himself thoroughly master of it; and the withering invective, caustic satire and cutting sarcasms which he hurled at the leaders in this conspiracy, told with powerful effect on his hearers. We speak advisedly when we say there were not a few weak brethren of the Breckinridge Democracy present, who slid over to Douglas, and wavering Douglas men who were confirmed in the faith under the stunning facts and arguments of Mr. Rives."

Hon. Charles Jarvis, of Maine, long a member of Congress and a veteran in politics, and an octogenarian in years, in a letter to the Journal of Commerce, expresses the liveliest apprehension over the warfare the North is proposing against the institutions of the South. The Journal in publishing it, says: "We hope that every one of our readers who has any influence, or even a vote, will heed the warnings here given, and do all in his power, be it much or little, to save the nation from the perils that environ it. This is to be done, 1. By defeating Lincoln, the sectional candidate for President. 2. By electing an anti-Republican House of Representatives in Congress, which, we have shown to be entirely practicable. 3. By electing a conservative President; if it cannot be done by the people directly, then through the House of Representatives. In this way we shall back the wheels of Sectionalism, and secure another lease of national harmony, business prosperity, and all else that makes existence valuable."

The grand Union rally of all the Bell and Everett Clubs of Augusta, (nineteen in number, and full grown) takes place to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

A letter to the editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, dated Tuskegee, Oct. 9th, says—"The boy belonging to Maj. Cockey, of this county, was arrested to-day. A large number of the citizens, perhaps one hundred and fifty, met, tried and sentenced him, and before the sun set, he was burned to ashes. A horrid death, truly, but his crime was such that no mercy was shown. No judge presided, no jury was empaneled. Horrid the punishment, but just, though the blood may run cold in our veins as we think of it. The crime for which the negro was burned is not given."

At Bennettsville, S. C., on the 10th inst., a father and son, named Hitchings, the father an Englishman, were arrested on suspicion of being incendiary characters. The populace was about to hang him to the nearest tree, but it was decreed best to try them by a jury of citizens. In their trunks were found an invoice from the Hartford Fire-arms Company, for \$300 worth of guns, revolvers, bowie-knives, cartridges, caps, &c., which had been shipped to Floral College, N. C., by express. Another invoice from the same house for \$900 worth of pistols and holsters was found.

An effort has been lately made to import boots and shoes into the South directly from Germany, with little success. Reflecting on this, a Southern exchange says—"The idea of competing with the cheap shoes of Massachusetts, or the finer work of Philadelphia, by any such means, is absurd. The leather of France, Germany and England is too high in price for general use in this country. In the facilities of the shoe manufacture we are at least half a century in advance of either of these countries."

Quite an excitement occurred last week in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which came near ending in a riot. Several United States recruiting officers from the barracks were arrested for fast riding; a rescue was attempted by the recruits, when one of them was badly beaten. His brother officers being under the impression that he was sent to jail, assembled to the number of forty, armed with clubs, and demanded a release. The Sheriff called out the citizens, dispersed the mob, and restored quiet without loss of life.

A few days ago a forged check for \$3,300 was presented and paid at the Mechanics and Traders' Bank in New Orleans. Subsequently three young men were arrested, one named McGill, a partner in the house of his father, an old and respected citizen, the second, named Stevens, a native of Halifax county, Va., and the third, named De Forest, from Buffalo, N. Y. Of the money, \$500 was recovered from McGill, and \$1,300 from Stevens.

A Cincinnati policeman was having great difficulty one day last week, in getting a large stout, drunken woman to the station house, and was almost on the point of giving up the job, when a billy-gat, which has the liberty of the streets, came up behind and with a powerful butt, lifted her from her feet and drove her forward; repeating the process till the station house was nearly reached.

Fanny Witte, whose name has been widely known in police and political circles for above twenty years, was found dead in her bed, in New York, on Friday last. She had made a fortune as procuress and keeper of houses of bad repute; and rumor says that more than one political man was started in life under her auspices. She leaves an estate valued at \$50,000, acquired by her infamous profession.

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch states that the barn of Mr. Bernard Carrowan, in which the common school was kept, was struck by lightning on the 25th ult. There were about fifty pupils in school. Two boys, Joseph, son of Hardy Leary, and William, son of Christopher Carrowan, were killed, and two others were knocked down. The rest were unhurt.

Riding in Central Park is the great feature for Saturdays in New York. Sometimes 4,000 vehicles enter that magnificent enclosure in a single day, besides equestrians and foot walkers almost without number. By actual count, the number of visitors occasionally reaches 20,000 a day, but is exceedingly variable, depending not only on the state of the weather, but upon the day of the week.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, who have been so far benighted as to march to Western Texas, have concluded that they have had about as near a view of the elephant as would pay. The Corpus Christi Ranchero says—"The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going further towards the 'seat of war,' left us understanding for their respective homes."

On Monday night, the extensive coal oil works of Messrs. Heine & Co., in Philadelphia, were totally destroyed by fire, together with the machinery and apparatus, consisting of tanks and stills, and about 2,500 gallons of oil contained in them, also a large quantity of material. The loss is estimated at \$30,000 to \$40,000, upon which there was no insurance.

It appears from the statistics that the consumption of coffee is much greater than the production. Last year England and the United States alone consumed 330,000 tons, whilst the products of all countries was only 312,000 tons. The quantity necessary for consumption increases much faster than the quantity raised.

Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, who has contributed so largely to the Catholic literature of the country for many years past, but who has been dangerously ill for the past six months, is at present so much better as to have recommenced her literary labors. She is translating, as rapidly as her pulmonary affection will permit, a Life of Pius IX.

An arrival from Vera Cruz brings information that the Juarez Government has ordered the restoration of the specie conducta recently seized by Gen. Degollado near Tampico, and deprived Degollado of his command, as well as having ordered him to be brought to Vera Cruz a prisoner.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, rep., not only denounces the fraud by which Mr. Leman, dem., has lost his seat in Congress, but calls upon Mr. Butler, rep., who received the certificate of election, to surrender it at once.

John H. Cannon, the negro boy who several weeks ago brutally murdered Miss Sarah Ann Griffith, in Sussex county, Del., was tried last week, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Four men, names unknown, arrested for horse stealing at Council Bluffs, have been taken from jail, and one has been found hung to a tree. The fate of the others is unknown.

The first snow of the season has made its appearance on the Hudson. It came in time for the Prince to see it crowning the glories of the West Point pass and the Fishkill Mountains.

Senator Callomere, of Vermont, has been re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

The royal squadron arrived at Portland, October 16, to receive the Prince of Wales. The squadron anchored in the inner harbor.

The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 1st instant, has arrived. The campaign against the Navajo Indians has commenced in earnest. Four hundred Utahs have been employed by Special Agent Pyffer; also 800 Mexican and Pueblo Indians have been taken to the field with the regular army. It is thought they will make a clean sweep, and whip the Indians into submission. Five men, while hunting, 20 miles this side of Fort Huachuca, a few days ago, were attacked by Indians, and two killed, the other three making their escape.

A few days ago, a farmer named Joseph Weeks, residing near Cincinnati, whilst engaged in cleaning one of his horses, was severely bitten on the left shoulder, the animal taking a large piece of his flesh entirely out, just over the joint of the arm. The shoulder immediately began to swell, the wound became extremely painful; his neck and head grew large and inflamed; and notwithstanding the efforts of his physicians, he died in the greatest agony. The patient gave every evidence of having been poisoned by the bite.

Emma Anderson, colored, living in Current alley, Philadelphia, went to work on Saturday, leaving her child, nine weeks old, in charge of a Mrs. Davis, who looked the infant in one of the rooms, during her temporary absence. Upon her return a horrible sight was witnessed. The little one had been attacked by snake, and its nose had been gnawed off. The face was badly eaten and one of the eyes was gone. The child was almost dead.

The Prince of Wales scatters his presents with a liberal hand. At New York he presented a gold pencil to the Superintendent of the Police, presented to the servants who waited upon himself and suite at the Fifth Avenue Hotel \$500, and left \$200 to be distributed among the poor servants of the hotel.

To Commander Fumee, of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, he presented a handsome gold chronometer, and gave \$200 to be distributed among the crew of the cutter.

Cars with the compromise gauge are daily loaded and locked at St. Louis, and are not unlocked until they reach Baltimore for transfer across the river to the Baltimore and Ohio road. The route over which they pass is the Terre Haute and Alton, Terre Haute and Richmond, Indiana Central and Dayton and Western, Columbus and Xenia, and Central Ohio railroads.

A great ball was announced to come off at the Prospect House, Waltham, Massachusetts, on Monday last. It was to be given by the high colored ton, and was to be attended by the negro elite of New York, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

The Post Office department, has perfected arrangements for expediting the service of the mail between New York and Boston. The new arrangement will take effect on the first of November.

There is a rumor around to the effect that Lindemuller, the B-wery Lager seller, has leased Stewart's marble palace on Broadway for twenty years, and proposed to turn it into a vast Billiard and Bill Saloon.

TEN YEARS.—The changes which have taken place between 1850 and 1860 in the economic condition of our country are very great. In that period the gold mines have been discovered in California and Australia. In 1840 we had \$4 paper circulation to \$1 of specie; in 1850 only \$1 to \$1; in 1860 less than \$2 to \$1. In 1849 the product of precious metals was \$95,000,000; in 1859 it was \$264,000,000. The whole amount now in the world is estimated at \$100,000,000, of which six-eighths is silver. It was always supposed that a sudden increase in the quantity of money increases prices. This has not proved true, for in spite of the influx of gold, and in spite of the repeal of the English coin laws, which has enabled us to export immense quantities of gold and silver, prices in general are lower and wages higher than they ever were before. Tables show that prices generally during forty years were highest in 1837 and lowest about 1843. Flour was so scarce in 1847 that we imported \$5,000,000, its average price for forty years has been \$5.54 per barrel. The sale of tea has increased in twenty-five years from 13,000,000 pounds to 130,000,000 pounds; average price for that period has been forty-eight cents. The cotton crop has increased in forty years from 180,000,000 pounds to 1,800,000,000 pounds. A great demand for railway labor and the repeal of the British coin laws, kept prices generally on the advance; but in 1857, on account of the abundant crops, the slackening of the shipping and railway interests and a glutted cotton market, a downward tendency prevailed. Our exports of breadstuffs from 1850 to 1860 were \$480,000,000. Prices do not seem generally to be affected by the fluctuations of paper currency. In 1849 the bank note circulation was \$119,000,000; in 1852, \$173,000,000; in March, 1855, it was \$120,000,000, shortly after it rose to \$150,000,000.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

A MODEL CALIFORNIA SENATOR.—Senator Latham, of California, intends to return to Washington in a novel way. He has had constructed a carriage at San Francisco, for the special convenience of himself and lady. It is of the general exterior appearance of a heavy Concord wagon, set on springs and shocks and cushions, are placed within it, but by ingenious arrangement, they both can be so disposed out of the way that a mattress occupies the whole body of the wagon, whereon the rider may sleep as comfortably, as in his own house with only a gentle earthquake shock rolling below. Behind the driver's seat, which can be entirely shut off by a curtain from the interior when desirable, is a series of drawers; above are the straps for the sleeping riders.

As for the apparent convenience of the carriage, an invalid might find the ground for any purpose. Awnings are outriggered on both sides, and care has been taken to secure a good ventilation at all times. A tent, fitted to be raised on jointed poles, will afford a temporary tabernacle when it is deemed desirable to "stretch," and for a day to be free from the monotony of the carriage. The tent is packed away under the driver's seat when not needed. The company will consist of six—the Senator and his lady, two servants, conductor and a driver. The route determined on is by the Butterfield route to El Paso, thence by the San Diego and San Antonio route to San Antonio, and thence to New Orleans. The overland route, for any purpose, and the party will take their own time, probably from night to twelve weeks, to accomplish the trip.—*San Francisco Herald.*

SILVER LAKE SNAKE.—A recent meeting of the Wyoming County Historical Society, Dr. Elihu Amundson gave the following testimony in reference to the Silver Lake Snake, or something "that resembles a lizard." "The Indians who used to live in the lake and make baskets, had seen it (the snake) and made talk about it going there. The snake was first seen about 1816—the Indians quit coming there about 1820 or 1821. Pond once went out in a boat to shoot some ducks and he saw the snake as he called it. He gave him a charge of shot, and he floundered at a monster there, an animal called the saurian, that resembles a lizard, and can live under water."

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The barbecue at Pisicawaty, Md., on Tuesday, was well attended. Speeches were made by Messrs. Sprague, of Indiana, Smith, of Virginia, Robinson, of North Carolina, Rose, of New York, and Belt, of Maryland, in support of Breckinridge, and by Walter Bowie, of Maryland, for Douglas.

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POLITICAL.

JOHN BELL'S SOUNDNESS.—HON. B. H. HILL'S SPEECH AT ROME, GA., READ THIS EXTRACT.—But, gentlemen, it is useless longer to waste words in proving so plain a proposition as Mr. Bell's soundness on the slavery question. This is so well established, that gentlemen of candor and information on the other side admit it. My distinguished friend, Mr. Barlow—who, to whatever man he may give his vote, I know to be in every sense worthy, able and candid—wishes to be understood on this question.—He says: "I repeat, I do not charge Mr. Bell with unsoundness on the slavery question." So must every candid man say, who knows what he says, or says what he knows. I must say it is a little singular, that my friend should have seemed to leave the impression that Mr. Bell might have approved the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, in a certain way, the explanation of which he did not know. He certainly could easily have known that Mr. Bell never did believe in that doctrine, by Mr. Bell's own declaration, for in a speech which Mr. Bell made in the Senate, on the 24th and 25th of May, 1854, he referred to this very doctrine by name, and condemned it, and said that he and his people in Tennessee condemned it as long ago as 1848, in the contest with Gen. Cass. He not only condemned the doctrine, but declared that in it he "could see no peace, no quiet, no end of agitation," and that he and his people had contended as far back as 1848, "that the people of a Territory, when they come to form their State Constitution, and then only, were qualified to establish their domestic institutions."

Over and over again has Mr. Bell spoken, with even greater emphasis, against this doctrine. On the 24th of July, 1856, he spoke of this doctrine as connected with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; declared that it "inaugurated a great National party fight"—how it had disappointed the pleasing dreams of the Southern people, and then adds this strong language: "It is not extravagant to assert that, had the most inventive genius of the age being called upon for a scheme of policy, combining all the elements of slavery agitation, in such a manner as to insure the greatest amount of disorder, personal and neighborhood feuds, border disturbance, and bloodshed in Kansas, leading, at the same time, to permanent ruin on all points, far above the qualities of slandering demagogues, and the perversions of a designing press. Most truly can I say, the South and the Union, and the Constitution have never had a truer, nobler or wiser champion and defender! Let me add in conclusion on this point, what Mr. Bell himself said, on an occasion which will not be forgotten by some people:—

"The honorable Senator from Georgia, in the course of his remarks yesterday, thought proper to declare that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the North. I have this to say to the Senator in reply:—If the honorable Senator means to say that in voting against the Nebraska bill, in company with Abolitionists, I was their ally, and to that extent only I was their ally, if it was his object, in making that statement, to let it go forth to the country for effect among the people, that he had belied said to my face in the Senate, that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists, then I have to say to him it was an *ad captum* argument, as unjust to him as it was to me, and worthy only of the shallowest demagogue. If he means to say that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the North in sympathy, feeling, or by any concerted arrangement, then I have to pronounce that he stated what he knew to be false."

A turning point, and nobly administered! Let honest men, everywhere read it, for I am sure it must produce in the minds of all a withering contempt for all the subsequent little revilers of this dignified and noble statesman. Whenever the charge is made by speaker or by writer, let the answer be the scathing words of Mr. Bell himself—"He stated what he knew to be false."

The Hon. William W. Boyce, of South Carolina, made a speech a few months ago at Florence in that State, in which he made the following pregnant and laconic admission:—"There are persons at the South, who, justly incensed by the hostile course of a large portion of the Northern people, sustain every aggravating issue that arises in order to alienate the two sections, and by forcing power into the hands of the sectional party North, to force the South into Revolution." On this admission, the New Orleans Bulletin makes the following most truthful and pertinent remark:—"Casting aside the source whence this comes, it is a most suggestive and surprising declaration. It tells the truth, and every intelligent man in the country knows it. It discloses how the sectionalists of one part of the country play into the hands of those of another part of it, that the sections may be forced into mutual antagonism in order that the dismemberment of the Confederacy may be brought about."

Organize and work should be the inspiring watchword of every Bell and Everett man in Virginia for the next three weeks. Let not a single friend of the cause be idle. But let every one "pull off his coat and roll up his sleeves," and rest not day nor night, until the election is over and the victory achieved. Let the whole Bell and Everett vote be brought to the polls! And to that end, let steps be immediately adopted for arousing the voters and firing their hearts with a glorious enthusiasm in behalf of our candidates and our cause.

We call the attention of our friends to the fact that it is time they were supplying themselves with tickets. Let them procure tickets in large quantities, and let them be freely given to every voter, Whig and Democratic, in the Commonwealth. It is necessary, we think, that every county and precinct should be furnished with double as many tickets as may be actually needed.—Let the active and zealous friends of our party, in every county and neighborhood, furnish themselves with an abundance of tickets at once.

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VIRGINIA NEWS.

Elections were held in the following Senatorial Districts and counties, yesterday, to supply vacancies in the State Legislature caused by deaths and resignations:

For Senator in 8th District, composed of the counties of Powhatan, Cumberland, and Chesterfield.

For Senator in 9th District, composed of the counties of Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward.

For Senator in 20th District, composed of the counties of Richmond, Lancaster, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

For delegates to represent Amelia and Nottoway: Fluvanna and Patrick.

On Monday afternoon, when the freight train of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad was one mile east of Suffolk, a free negro woman, named Wilkins, attempting to leave the cars without notifying the conductor, was thrown down and dragged a considerable distance. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but before assistance could reach her life was extinct. It is supposed that she had stolen her passage from Suffolk, and on arriving near her residence she attempted to leave the train unnoticed, but her clothing caught upon the platform and she was thrown down.

The Loudoun Mirror says:—"Circuit Court for this county, Judge Tyler presiding, commenced on Monday. Several presentments were made for selling liquor without license, &c. Keene, indicated for sheep stealing, owing to the absence of some of his witnesses, was sent on to the spring term of the Court. The trial of young Tavenner, charged with having passed off counterfeit coin knowing it to be such, is progressing. C. B. Tebbis, esq., for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Janney and Scott for the accused."

The Richmond Examiner says:—"We are happy to be able to state that a paragraph going the rounds in the papers, that the Bankville Banks had suspended discounts, to await further developments, is totally unfounded. We had the pleasure of seeing the President of the Bankville Bank yesterday, and he informed us that the report was entirely unfounded as to that Bank, and that he had no reason to believe it was true as to either of the other two Banks in Bankville."

The Superintendent of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, Wm. N. Bragg, esq., has been made the recipient of a magnificent breast-pin from the Prince of Wales. The pin represents the British and American colors crossed, and is studded with diamonds. Its estimated value is \$275. It has been conferred upon Mr. Bragg in consideration of his kind attention and excellent management, during the recent passage of the Prince to and from Richmond.

The editor of the Loudoun Mirror was shown a day or two since, by Dr. J. H. Kaighn, a pumpkin, raised on his lot by Mr. F. W. Shaler, which measured five feet and a half in circumference, and weighed fifty-seven pounds. Mr. Bushrod W. Skillman, of Loudoun county, has an ear of corn, measuring 13 inches in length, 2 1/2 in circumference, and containing 1200 grains.

Lieut. M. C. Watkins, of the United States steamer Saratoga, Pacific squadron, whose death was announced yesterday, entered the service on the 8th of May, 1854, receiving his appointment from Virginia, of which he was a native. His sea service amounted to 17 years; he was on shore duty 4 years 6 months, and spent 4 years idle: total time in the service 26 years.

Chas. Colgate, and a woman named Elizabeth Talley, had a quarrel Tuesday forenoon, at the grocery the former, in Richmond, which resulted on in attack upon the woman by the valiant German. He threw two counter weights at her, one of which took effect upon her forehead, fracturing the skull and causing a depression upon the brain.

It is said that the steamboat "Chicopee," of New York, has been purchased by the merchants of Fredericksburg and residents along the Rappahannock river, to run as a regular river boat between Tappahannock and Fredericksburg, every day during the winter between Urbana and Fredericksburg.

The trial of Wm. H. Hobe, for the homicide of Wm. Giblin, in May last, was concluded yesterday afternoon, in Judge Lyons Court Room. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and fixed his punishment at five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, was opened on Monday, for the reception of the travelling public and regular boarders. A spacious billiard room has been fitted up, in the basement, as an attachment to the hotel. It is furnished with four of Phelan's best tables, costing \$2,200.

The Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Clarke County commenced on Friday, the 12th inst. Not much business has been transacted, and the term will probably be a short one. The breach of marriage promise case (Burns vs. Berlin) has again been continued, and will be brought up at the Spring Term.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday, says that the Board of Public Works adjourned week before last, but will be in session this week for the purpose of appointing proxies to represent the interest of the State in the different railroads, whose annual meetings are about to take place.

The offerings for the fair, at Fredericksburg, are such as to justify the expectation of a Cattle Show to-day fully as large as that of any prior day. There is a large entry from Loudoun county, by Mr. Henry G. Davis, of Devon stock, that will doubtless attract attention.

The remains of Commodore Skinner arrived in Richmond, on Tuesday, and were conveyed to the capitol, where a detachment of military kept watch over them during the night. Tuesday morning they were escorted to the Richmond and York River depot.

The Court of Appeals have granted the writ of error applied for in the Keno case from Fredericksburg, overruling to this extent Judge Coleman's decision in the premises. The cases will be set down for argument at an early day.

The Circuit Court of Rockingham, Judge J. W. Allen presiding, commenced its session on Thursday last, and were engaged up to Saturday evening in trying the case of Snowden, charged with rape. He is to go to the penitentiary for 12 years.

There will be a grand Military parade on the Fredericksburg Fair Ground, on to-morrow. The Fredericksburg Battalion and the Mercer Cavalry will be present, also a tournament.

Fifty-two persons—machinists and laborers—were discharged from the machine departments of the Gosport (Va.) navy-yard last Saturday. This was made necessary by the exhaustion of work.

The Clarke Rifleman turned out for parade on last Saturday evening, for the first time. They made quite a handsome display. Their uniforms of grey cloth, is very beautiful.

There is a scheme on foot to connect the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad with the Petersburg railroad, through one of the streets of Richmond.

Manos Kelly, esq., has purchased of Dr. A. S. Mason for \$2,200, a large brick residence on Water street, in Fairfax county, formerly occupied by the late Basil Gordon.

The dist muckers, which have been stored for years in the Armory and at Lexington, have been sold to Joseph R. Anderson.

On Monday morning last the North Mountains, in this State, were covered with snow.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A more full summary of the Pope's allocution at the consistory of the 28th is published. He reproved and condemned in the strongest terms the detestable and sacrilegious attack of the King and government of Piedmont against their acts, which he declared to be of no effect. He denounced and blessed his defenders, and called on the European powers for assistance. He deplored the austere and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and called on the Powers to examine seriously into its dangerous effects, and come to the assistance of the father of the faithful, who is attacked by the pariah armies of a degenerate son.

It is reported that Napoleon, in his reply to the Pope, pronouncing non-intervention principles, and promising to maintain order in the Holy See, stated that his desire was to come to Rome to the protection of a genuine Italian ruler.

Victor Emmanuel issued an address to his soldiers at Ancona, extolling their bravery and the righteousness of their cause. He concluded by saying that he assumes the command, as he does, to be forming where there is danger.

The Papal government is making fresh rolls, and promising large rewards to the remaining Papal troops concentrated at Livoli.

The Spanish government has demanded a Congress of the Catholic powers, with a view of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Holy See.

The French Cabinet admitted the expediency of such a Congress, but says that territorial changes demand a general European Congress.

The capitulation of Ancona is confirmed. Gen. Lamoriciere surrendered to Admiral Persano, who manned the yards of his vessel, and gave him his own cabin. Lamoriciere goes from Turin by steamer to Genoa.

The Sardinian Chambers have resolved that the King shall be authorized to grant to Sardinia those provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the population, by a direct universal suffrage, vote to become an integral part of the Sardinian Constitutional Monarchy.